

Liebe Leserinnen und Leser,

viele Londoner, aber sicherlich auch viele Gäste der britischen Hauptstadt, werden sich schon auf ein Ereignis freuen, das seit 1966 regelmäßig am Bank Holiday Wochenende im August stattfindet: der Notting Hill Carnival - eine farbenfrohe musikalische Veranstaltung, die nach eigenem Bekunden die größte Feierlichkeit dieser Art in Europa ist. Einen Artikel über ihre Ursprünge und darüber, was Besucher dabei erwarten können, finden Sie gleich im Anschluss an dieses Vorwort.

Ein wichtiges Thema für ganz Großbritannien ist zweifellos die Volksbefragung in Schottland, die im September durchgeführt werden soll, und in der es um die Frage geht, ob Schottland ein unabhängiges Land werden soll und sich damit vom Rest Großbritanniens abspalten würde. Mehr zu diesem Thema können Sie ab Seite 10 lesen.

Darüber hinaus finden Sie auf den weiteren Seiten wieder Beiträge, die hoffentlich ebenfalls auf Ihr Interesse stoßen.

Bezüglich unserer **Tagesfahrt zum Findlingspark Nochten am Sonnabend, dem 23.8.**, haben wir uns entschlossen, nun doch mit eigenen **PKW** zu fahren. Gründe für diese Entscheidung waren zum einen der hohe Preis für den Bus sowie die Möglichkeit, bei ungünstigem Wetter die Fahrt verschieben zu können. Wir treffen uns um **9 Uhr** auf dem **Parkplatz and der Johanniskirche**, wo dann auch entschieden wird, wer in welchem Fahrzeug mitfährt, falls man sich nicht schon vorher geeinigt hat.

Zum Schluss noch ein Hinweis auf ein für unsere Gesellschaft wichtiges Thema: Aufgrund geänderter Vorgaben für eingetragene Vereine wie dem unseren müssen wir uns in der vor unserer Weihnachtsfeier am **5.12.** ab **18 Uhr** stattfindenden **Kurzversammlung** mit unserer **Satzung** befassen. Es geht darum, dass darin jetzt genau angegeben werden muss, welcher Organisation, die ebenfalls dem Gemeinwohl verpflichtet sein muss, das Vereinsvermögen bei einer möglichen Auflösung unserer Gesellschaft zufließen soll. Der Vorstand schlägt den Verein **Förderer der Stadtbibliothek e.V.** vor. In der Versammlung soll über diesen bzw. über andere Vorschläge diskutiert und abgestimmt werden. Deshalb wäre es gut, wenn so viele Mitglieder wie möglich daran teilnehmen könnten, um ein mehrheitsfähiges Ergebnis zu erzielen.

Damit wünschen wir unseren Lesern einen angenehmen und erholsamen Sommer und viel Freude beim Lesen dieses Newsletters.

Die Redaktion

Dancing, Music, Masquerade



For two days in August, London is the scene of a very spectacular event – the Notting Hill Carnival. Held each August Bank Holiday weekend since 1966, the Carnival is arguably London's most exciting annual event and the largest celebration of its kind in Europe.

Started as a local festival set up by the West Indian community of the Notting Hill area, it has now become a full-blooded Caribbean carnival, attracting millions of visitors from all over the globe. When in the 1950s a huge number of West Indian immigrants came to London, they also brought their traditions and music. Faced with racism and unemployment, those immigrants dreamt of having a festival that would bring together the people from the Notting Hill area. So dances and other musical events were organised in North London. At the beginning, those events took place in various halls, but in 1964 the first street festival took place in Notting Hill. It was a great success, so the parade took place year after year attracting ever more participants and spectators.

The roots of Caribbean carnival in Trinidad date back to the year 1833 when the Abolition of Slavery Act was announced. Celebrating their freedom, the black people of Trinidad took to the streets and had a great party with music and dance. The Caribbean carnival was born.

The Notting Hill Carnival usually gets under way on the Sunday. It's Kids' Day, when the costume prizes are awarded. On Bank Holiday Monday, the main parade takes place. It winds its way through three miles of Notting Hill's major streets, flanked by visitors jostling to get a look at what's happening. The parade generally begins on Great Western Road, then goes along Chepstow Road, on to Westbourne Grove, and then Ladbrooke Grove. In the evening, the floats leave the streets in procession, and people continue partying at the many Notting Hill Carnival after parties.

A parade takes place on each day of the Carnival – on Sunday the Children's Day Parade is less spectacular but also less crowded while Monday is traditionally main parade day – with groups from as far afield as South America, Africa and, of course, the Caribbean bringing music, dance and costume to the area in spectacular style.



Think of the Carnival and images of bright, outlandish costumes, imaginative floats and dancing on the streets inevitably spring to mind. For months in advance groups taking part in this year's event will have been working on intricate costumes; designing, making patterns, sewing, gluing and painting. Some of these groups will be professional costume makers, others community projects with little or no experience but plenty of enthusiasm. Wherever they begin the amazing end results are just what makes Notting Hill Carnival recognisable the world over.

Music plays an outstanding part at the Carnival, with traditional and contemporary sounds filling the air for miles around. Historically steel drum bands, Soca & Calypso music have been at the heart of the Carnival but in recent years these have been overtaken by static sound systems, positioned around the Carnival area, playing anything from reggae and dub to Latin jazz, hip hop, drum 'n' bass and much more. Live stages also feature local bands, top international artists and sounds from around the world.

Last but not least, there's nothing quite like the smell of the wonderful aromas of traditional Caribbean food. The Notting Hill Carnival provides the perfect introduction to traditional Caribbean food such as jerk chicken, rice and peas and rum punch as well as the odd tastes of other exotic cuisines. Everybody visiting the Carnival is advised to bring a healthy appetite along, as there are patties, curries, jerk chicken and fried plantain from the street stalls to sink your teeth into.

(More at www.timeout.com/london/things-to-do/notting-hill-carnival-guide)

Review of the last months

24 April 2014

“Around Britain in Ten Days (1)”

Quite a lot of visitors – members as well as non-members of our society – followed **Mr Siegfried Rosch**'s invitation to go on a cruise around Britain in the virtual sense. As Great Britain with its various sights and different regions is always worth visiting, everybody looked forward to listening to an interesting talk. I strongly believe that nobody was disappointed.

Mr. Rosch started his talk in Bremerhaven by entering “MS Albatros”, a small and relatively old, but nevertheless amazing ship with comfortable cabins. Concentrating on his detailed description of the life on board, all those present immediately got holiday feelings and dreamed of going on a cruise soon, more or less convinced of being immune to seasickness.

The talk had been excellently prepared by Mr. Rosch. From the first welcome on board to a glamorous show at night he included his audience into his cruise. The video films he showed were accompanied by suitable music. His English explanations were easy to understand in contrast to the short original talks of some local guides. But everyone had the chance to relax for a moment taking notice of a local guide who even spoke German.

That way we experienced an amusing hour getting a view of the Orkney Islands and visiting the old castles of the Highlands which are typical of the Scottish scenery. Following the walk along Giant's Causeway in Northern Ireland, we were impressed by the incredible number of basalt columns. Another highlight was the visit to the Old Bushmills Distillery which is the world's oldest licensed distillery. Of course it was a real challenge for all listeners to see the tourists taste the good old Irish whiskey and being not able to join them. Moreover sightseeing in Dublin and listening to the story of Guinness attracted our attention, too.

When Mr. Rosch finished his talk, his listeners thanked him with strong applause and seemed to be happy that the talk “Around Britain in Ten Days” will continue in August. Thank you Mr. Rosch for taking us along with you on this fantastic tour.

Marion Rotstein

22 May 2014

Sightseeing tour in English with city guide Lisa Gruner

Everybody thinks he/she knows enough about their hometown - but you never stop learning! There is always some new information or at least a hint that stimulates your perception. For instance, two figures on St Jacobi church are not saints, as you would expect from sculptures on a church. They are simply a worker with a hammer and a woman with her baby on her arm.

Mrs Gruner told us many facts about the history, development and the present-day Chemnitz during her two-hour guided tour, that we, 15 participants, started in the cool shade of the Judith-Lucretia Portal, the remarkable entrance to our unique double town hall.

Our walk only covered the inner city and led us through the Innere Klosterstraße to the beloved penguins, an art object by Peter Kallfels, and popular photoset for tourists and citizens alike. We passed Am Wall and had the chance to rest or climb up the stairs in our Red Tower, the last remaining one of formerly 25 towers of the city wall. In this tower, visitors get familiar with great personalities who made Chemnitz famous all over the world with their outstanding achievements. After this refreshing stay we passed the park next to the Stadthalle and the fountain that served as a paddling pool for children on that warm summer day.

Our last stop was in front of the famous monument of Karl Marx, created by the Russian sculptor Lew Kerbel. This oversized head of a man, who never visited this town and didn't contribute to our town to what it is now, was partly accepted and partly rejected in the past. But after heavy arguing it was eventually accepted by the majority of the population and has become a landmark and advertising object.

We thank Mrs Gruner for her interesting tour and informative report with photos of parts of our town from bygone times.

Ulrike Korward

26 June 2014

"Hamlet in Adaptation"

When we planned the talks for this year we couldn't know that on that day and even at the same time there would be a world cup match of the German team. Nevertheless, quite a number of people had come to listen to **Prof. Dr. Cecile Sandten's** talk, even though they were not as many as we had originally hoped.

On the occasion of the 450th anniversary of the birth of William Shakespeare, Prof. Dr. Sandten, from TU Chemnitz, had chosen an appropriate topic: his famous play HAMLET. But, as the title of her talk already indicated, she didn't mainly focus on the actual theatre play itself; the main focus lay on three of the many film versions being based on Shakespeare's story.

She began with some historical and theatrical background information on the play, introduced its content and the main characters and pointed out the differences between a theatre performance and a film with regard to camera movement, sound, music and set. She also explained what an adaptation is and how faithful to the original it should be.

Before she presented three more or less famous film versions of the play, she referred to earlier film adaptations such as the silent movie from 1920 starring Asta Nielsen as the Danish prince.

With short clips from three films she made clear how different adaptations can be. While the 1948 black and white version with Lawrence Olivier in the title role mainly consists of inside shots with camera movements through corridors and over flights of stairs, the colour film with Mel Gibson from 1990 is mainly set outdoors and more fragmented. Prof. Dr. Sandten described this version as "modernized medievalism". The third film from the year 2000, starring Ethan Hawke as Hamlet, is a modernized version of the play set in present time New York City and completely out of its historical context. Although the Shakespearian dialogues are used, the text, like in the other films, had to be shortened since, as Prof. Dr. Sandten had pointed out earlier, the complete original play takes more than 4 hours.

At the end Prof. Dr. Sandten answered some questions from the audience, that thanked her for her interesting talk with warm applause.

Siegfried Rosch

Vorschau auf unsere nächsten Veranstaltungen

Do., 28.8.2014, 19 Uhr, Veranstaltungssaal im DASTietz: „Around Britain in Ten Days (2)“, Videovortrag in englischer Sprache von Siegfried Rosch

Do., 25.9.2014, 19 Uhr, Veranstaltungssaal im DASTietz: „Once North Pole and Return“, Vortrag in englischer Sprache von Rainer Goldammer

Do., 30.10.2014, 19 Uhr, Veranstaltungssaal im DASTietz: „Ireland, the green island“, Vortrag in englischer Sprache von Marion Rotstein

Do., 27.11.2014, 19 Uhr, Veranstaltungssaal im DASTietz: „The Commonwealth of Nations“, Vortrag von Winfried Herold

Fr., 5.12.2014, 18 Uhr, Veranstaltungsraum im Otto-Brenner-Haus, Hainstr. 125: Kurzversammlung und Weihnachtsfeier der Mitglieder der DBG

(Änderungen vorbehalten)

This and that from the 'island'

Full Park open

In April, the last part of the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park - one of the Park's most exciting areas - opened to the public.



ArcelorMittal Orbit

Visitors can relax among the beautiful parklands, fountains and waterways designed by internationally renowned landscape architects, take advantage of world-class sporting venues, experience 25 public artworks across the Park and cultural events in new and exciting spaces, and get a new perspective on London from the ArcelorMittal Orbit, the UK's tallest sculpture at 114.5 metres.

Parts of the park and some of the sporting venues have been open since July 2013 and have seen more than a million visitors since then to these and to the series of concerts, festivals and sporting events that were held over the summer of last year.

Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park, the sporting complex built for the 2012 London Summer Olympics and the Paralympics, contained the athletes' Olympic Village and several of the sporting venues including the Olympic Stadium and London Aquatics Centre, besides the London Olympics Media Centre. It is situated to the east of the city adjacent to the Stratford City development. During its construction over 80 thousand workers were working on the project.



Mrs Bishop

The Church of England has finally agreed that women may become bishops next year, breaking with nearly 2,000 years of tradition and ending 20 years of bitter compromises since women were allowed to become priests in 1994. The historic vote took place in the city of York, on 14 July.

Approval of the change, which overturns centuries of Anglican tradition, required a two-thirds majority by the General Synod — the church's highest governing body, which is made up of the House of Bishops, House of Clergy and House of Laity. Only 45 lay members of the synod voted against it and 152 in favour. The majorities among bishops and clergy were even greater.

"Today is the completion of what was begun over 20 years with the ordination of women as priests. I am delighted with today's result," Archbishop of Canterbury Justin Welby said in a statement.

A move by clergy in 2012 to approve similar legislation to allow women to become bishops was backed by many in the church but blocked by traditionalists.

(Source: Internet)

Our language section

Don't say it directly (2)

In der letzten Ausgabe des Newsletters haben wir einen Blick auf die Änderung der Zeiten der Verben beim Wechsel von direkter in indirekte Rede geworfen. Auch einige Ausnahmen zu diesen Regeln wurden erwähnt. Eine weitere Ausnahme betrifft Aussagen, in denen es um die Wiedergabe allgemein anerkannter Tatsachen geht oder darum, dass man selbst von der Wahrheit der Aussage überzeugt ist, bei denen die Zeitform des Verbs wie in der direkten Rede bleibt.

Beispiel:

direkte Rede: "The Earth **revolves** around the sun."

indirekte Rede: Dr Prescott pointed out that the Earth **revolves** around the sun.

Oft kommt es in solchen Fällen auch darauf an, wie man die wiedergegebene Aussage selbst aufgefasst wissen möchte. Man kann nämlich zum Ausdruck bringen, wie sehr man an den Wahrheitsgehalt einer gehörten Aussage glaubt. Wenn man z.B. den Satz "I **own** three sports cars." indirekt als *He said he **owned** three sports cars* wiedergibt, versucht man entweder, neutral zu bleiben und gar nicht beurteilen zu wollen, ob die Aussage stimmt. Oder man glaubt, dass sie nicht stimmt. Mit der Version *He said he **owns** three sports cars* deutet man jedoch an, dass man von der Wahrheit der Aussage überzeugt ist.

Natürlich muss die indirekte Rede nicht immer nur die Aussagen eines Dritten darstellen, sondern kann auch die eigenen Gedanken bzw. Aussagen des Sprechers oder Schreibers wiedergeben.

Beispiel: "I **will** not go to the party." - "Ich werde nicht zu der Feier gehen."

At the time I thought that I **would** not go to the party. - Damals dachte ich, ich würde nicht zu der Feier gehen.

Wie sieht es nun bei Fragen aus? Fragewörter wie z.B. *what, who, which, where* usw. in der direkten Rede werden wie im Deutschen in der indirekten Rede wiederholt. Die Zeitform des Verbs richtet sich nach den in der Tabelle in Teil 1 angegebenen Regeln und die Wortstellung ist wie im normalen Aussagesatz mit der Besonderheit, dass die in der direkten Frage verwendete Variante von *to be* in der indirekten Rede in der richtigen Form an das Ende des Satzes gesetzt wird.

Beispiele: "**Where is** the key to the safe?" asked Peggy. - Peggy asked **where** the key to the safe **was**.

"**When did** you **get** home?" Dad asked. - Dad asked (me) **when I had got** home.

Wenn in der Frage kein Fragewort vorhanden ist, fügt man in der indirekten Rede für das deutsche "ob" *if* oder *whether* hinzu.

Beispiele: "**Are** you married?" she asked me. - She asked me **if I was** married.

"Do you **like** tennis?" asked Mr Miller. - Mr Miller asked (me) **if/whether I liked** tennis.

Neben Fragen können selbstverständlich auch Befehle und Aufforderungen in die indirekte Rede umgewandelt werden. Das erfolgt nach dem folgenden Schema:

Subjekt + Verb + Objekt + to-Infinitiv

Beispiele: "**Eat** properly!" Mum said. - Mum told us **to eat** properly.

"**Hurry up** with the tea!" Susan said to Peter. - Susan told Peter **to hurry up** with the tea.

Neben dem Infinitiv mit **to** gibt es die Möglichkeit, einen Befehl mit Ausdrücken wie *should, have to* oder *had better* wiederzugeben.

Beispiel: "Read the whole textbook."

My teacher told me (that) I **should/had to/had better** read the whole textbook.

Ein Sonderfall ist das Hilfsverb *must* in Befehlen oder Aufforderungen. Dieses wird in der indirekten Rede immer zu **have to**. In normalen Aussagesätzen bleibt *must* jedoch erhalten.

Beispiele: "You **must** take off your shoes when you enter the house."

She told me I **had to** take off my shoes when I entered the house.

"You **must** come and see me the next time you're in town."

Ben said I **must** come and see him the next time I'm in town.

Genau wie im Deutschen muss man in der indirekten Rede bestimmte Worte manchmal ändern, weil der Standpunkt dessen, der die Aussage wiedergibt, sich vom Standpunkt des ursprünglichen Sprechers unterscheidet:

direkte Rede

indirekte Rede

a few minutes ago	a few minutes before, a few minutes previously
here	there
last week	the previous week, the week before
now (sofort)	right then, at once
now (heutzutage)	then, at that time
this	that
today	that day
tomorrow	the next day, the following day
the day after tomorrow	the day afterwards
yesterday	the previous day, the day before
the day before yesterday	two days before

Beispiel: "Lara was **here** the **day before yesterday**, and she will be back **tomorrow**."

He said that Lara had been **there two days before** and would be back **the following day**.

Damit dürfte eigentlich alles über die Regeln für die Umwandlung einer Aussage von der direkten in die indirekte Rede und ihre Besonderheiten im Englischen gesagt sein. Bei den "Einheimischen" werden Sie möglicherweise bemerken, dass sie sich nicht immer an die Regeln der Zeitverschiebung halten, aber Sie selbst werden sicherer fahren, wenn Sie es tun.

At the hotel

Endlich Urlaub! Sie sind im Hotel am Empfang und möchten ein Zimmer buchen. Vervollständigen Sie den Dialog, indem Sie die verdrehten Buchstaben der Wörter in Großbuchstaben in die richtige Reihenfolge bringen.

1. I'd like a ESLING MORO, please.
2. For one THING? – No, three nights.
3. With a THAB or with a HOWSER?
4. With a shower, please. How CHUM is the room?
5. £ 40 NEO night, STEAKBRAFF included.
6. Can I pay by QUECHE?
7. I'm sorry. We only accept SHAC or TRIDEC DRACS.
8. Could you fill in the STATIONIRREG form, please?
9. Your room BRUMEN is 307. Here's the YEK.
10. Thank you YEVR HUMC.

Auflösung aus Newsletter Nr. 70 „We belong together“

1. I'm afraid Tony is **suffering from** a bad cold.
2. That was really **kind of** you. Thank you!
3. We were all **disappointed with** the results of the election.
4. She is **looking forward to** meeting her parents.

5. I felt **inspired by** the film to write my own story.
6. Johnny is really **good at** playing the piano.
7. Jack was absolutely **furious about** what Samantha had said.
8. We've **run out of** coffee.

Britain without Scotland?

In 1707, Scotland and England united to form the Kingdom of Great Britain, by virtue of the Acts of Union. Prior to this, the Kingdom of Scotland had been a sovereign state for over 800 years. This year, on Thursday 18 September, a referendum on whether Scotland should become independent will take place. The question to be asked in the referendum will be: "Should Scotland be an independent country?" .

The principal issues in the referendum are the economic strength of Scotland and whether the rest of the UK will agree to share the pound sterling, defence arrangements, continued relations with the rest of the UK, and membership of supranational organisations, particularly the European Union (EU) and NATO.



Scottish Parliament Building

The road to this referendum was long. A first attempt to hold a vote for Scottish devolution in 1979 failed. A second Scottish devolution referendum was held soon after Labour returned to power in 1997. Clear majorities expressed support for a devolved Scottish Parliament. The Scotland Act 1998 established the new Scottish Parliament, first elected on 6 May 1999.

A commitment to hold a referendum in 2010 was part of the Scottish National Party (SNP)'s election manifesto when it contested the 2007 Scottish Parliament election. As a result of that election, it became the largest party in the Scottish Parliament, the legislative assembly established in 1999 for dealing with unreserved matters within Scotland, and formed a

minority government led by the First Minister, Alex Salmond. The SNP administration accordingly launched a 'National Conversation' as a consultation exercise in August 2007, part of which included a draft of a referendum bill. In the third Scottish Parliament, only 50 of 129 MSPs supported a referendum. The Scottish Government eventually opted to withdraw the bill after failing to secure opposition support.

The SNP repeated its commitment to hold an independence referendum when it published its election manifesto for the 2011 Scottish parliamentary election. Days before the election, First Minister Salmond stated that legislation for a referendum would be proposed in the "second half of the parliament", as he wanted to secure more powers for the Scottish Parliament via the Scotland Bill first. The SNP gained an overall majority in the election, winning 69 of the 129 seats available, thereby gaining a mandate to hold an independence referendum.

In January 2012, the UK Government offered to legislate to provide the Scottish Parliament with the specific powers to hold a referendum, providing it was "fair, legal and decisive". This would set "terms of reference for the referendum", such as its question(s), elector eligibility and which body would organise the vote. As the UK Government worked on legal details, including the timing of the vote, Salmond announced an intention to hold the referendum in the autumn of 2014. On 15 November 2013, the Scottish Government published *Scotland's Future*, a 670-page white paper laying out the case for independence and the means through which Scotland might become an independent country. Salmond described it as the "most comprehensive blueprint for an independent country ever published", and argued it showed his government "does not seek independence as an end in itself, but rather as a means to changing Scotland for the better". The leader of the Better Together campaign, Alistair Darling, however, described it as being "thick with false promises and meaningless assertions. Instead of a credible and costed plan, we have a wish-list of political promises without any answers on how Alex Salmond would pay for them."

Economical and financial issues are still under discussion. Throughout the 1990s and early 2000s, the SNP's policy was that an independent Scotland should adopt the euro. At present, the SNP favours continued use of the pound sterling in an independent Scotland through a formal currency union.

And what about the monarchy? Some pro-independence political parties and organisations favour a republic, including the Scottish Green Party and the Scottish Socialist Party.

The SNP is in favour of retaining a personal union with the rest of the UK and would also seek membership of the Commonwealth of Nations. First Minister Salmond has said the monarchy would be retained by an independent Scotland. Some figures within the SNP, including Christine Grahame, the convenor of the Scottish Parliament's Justice Committee, believe it is party policy to hold a referendum on the status of the monarchy, owing to a 1997 SNP conference resolution to hold "a referendum in the term of office of the first independent Parliament of Scotland on whether to retain the monarch", but Salmond claims the policy has changed since then.

What are the chances for a successful referendum? Professor John Curtice, Professor of Politics at the University of Strathclyde, stated in January 2012 that polling showed support for independence at between 32% and 38% of the Scottish population, a slight decline from 2007, when the SNP first formed the Scottish Government.

To date there has been no poll evidence of majority support for independence, although the share "vehemently opposed to independence" has declined. According to Curtice, the polls were remarkably stable during most of 2013, with the "no" camp leading by an average of 50% to 33% for "yes" with one year to go. American polling expert Nate Silver said in August 2013 that the yes campaign had "virtually no chance" of winning. The polls tightened in the months after the release of the Scottish Government white paper on independence, with an average of five polls in December 2013 and January 2014 giving 39% support for yes. The polls again tightened after George Osborne (British Conservative Party) stated in February that the UK Government was opposed to a currency union, with the average yes support increasing to 43%.



Edinburgh

(Source: Wikipedia)